

Knowledge on Prevention of Chikungunya Fever Among B.Ed Students.

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: - Chikungunya fever is a dengue like disease caused by Chikungunya virus. Chikungunya is transmitted mainly by the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*, *Culex* and *Mansonia*. Chikungunya was first recorded in Tanzania, Africa in 1952. In India the disease was first reported from Calcutta in 1963. This study was conducted with an aim to assess the knowledge of B.Ed. students on prevention of Chikungunya fever with a view to develop an information booklet. The conceptual frame work adopted for the study was based on general system theory.

Methods and materials: -Non experimental descriptive design was selected for study. The population comprised of B.Ed. Students in selected B.Ed. Colleges of Tumkur Karnataka. A sample of 100 B.Ed. Students was selected using simple random sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed for data collection, reliability of the tool was done by Karl Pearson's formula and it was found to be significant i.e. $r=0.89$.

Result: -Results of the study revealed that significant association was found between age ($\chi^2=8.948$, $df=2$) and knowledge level of B.Ed. students. Hence, Hypothesis (H₁) -there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of B.Ed. students in terms of age are accepted.

Keywords: knowledge, chikungunya, prevention, information booklet.

RESEARCH PROBLEM: “A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of chikungunya fever among B.Ed. Students in selected B.Ed. colleges of Tumkur with a view to develop an information booklet.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the knowledge on Prevention of Chikungunya Fever among B.Ed. Students.
2. To determine the association between level of knowledge with selected socio demographic variables.
3. To develop an Information Booklet on Preventive Measures of Chikungunya Fever.

Hypothesis- H₁: There is a significant association between the levels of knowledge of students with selected Socio-demographic variables.

Methodology:

Research approach: descriptive research approach was considered

Research design: Non experimental descriptive design

Research setting: Selected B.Ed. colleges of Tumkur, Karnataka

Target population: B.Ed. students in selected B.Ed. colleges of Tumkur, Karnataka

Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling technique was used in selecting the sample for the study.

Sample and Sample Size: The sample for the present study consists of 100 B.Ed. students in selected B.Ed. College at Tumkur.

Research Variables:

1. **Dependent Variable:** Knowledge on chikungunya fever
2. **Independent Variable:** Information booklet
3. **Demographic Variables:** In this study demographic variable such as Age, Gender,

religion, type of family, marital status, place of living, size of house, health status, occupational status of parents and family income.

Validity tool: 09 experts in the field of community health nursing and community health medicine.

Reliability of the Tool:

The stability of the tool was done by test retest method. By applying Spearman Brown prophecy formula, the value obtained found for knowledge was $r=0.89$, so that the tool was found stable.

Description of the Final tool:

In this study a self-administered knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the baseline data and knowledge of B.Ed. students regarding the prevention of chikungunya fever.

A brief description of tool used is given below.

Tool 1: Structured questionnaire

Section A -- Structured questionnaire to collect baseline data.

Section B -- Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of B.Ed. students on prevention of Chikungunya fever.

Plan for data Analysis: Data was analyzed by applying descriptive and inferential statistics i.e. Mean, Standard Deviation and mean percentage is used to describe the variables.

The findings were presented under the following sections

Section 1: Analysis of demographic characteristics of B.Ed. students.

Section 2:

- Over all mean knowledge regarding Chikungunya fever.
- Knowledge of B.Ed. students on prevention and management of Chikungunya fever.
- Association between knowledge of B.Ed. students with socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, type of family, marital status, place of living, size of house, health status, occupation of parents and family income.

SECTION – 1:

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

TABLE – 1

Classification of Respondents by Age, Gender

n=100

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Age group (years)	21-25	75	75
	26-30	19	19
	> than 30	06	06
	Total	100	100
Gender	Male	40	40
	Female	60	60
	Total	100	100

Table 1 represents the classification of the respondents by age group and gender. The result shows that majority of (75 %) of B.Ed. students' belong to age group of 21-25 years and 19 % are in age group of 26-30 years age and 06 % are in age group of more than 30 years.

As per the gender, majority of (60 %) of B.Ed. students are females and 40 % are males.

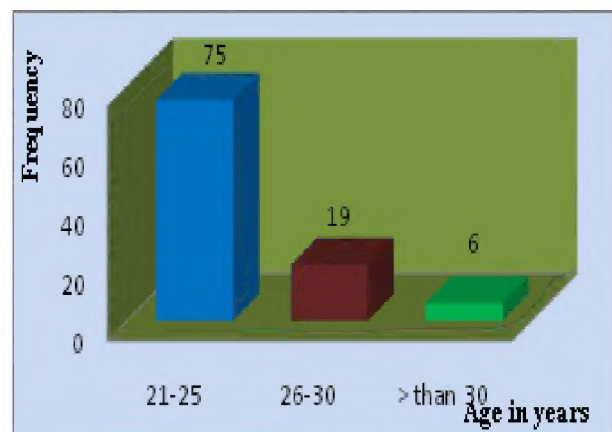


Figure 1: Classification of Respondents by Age

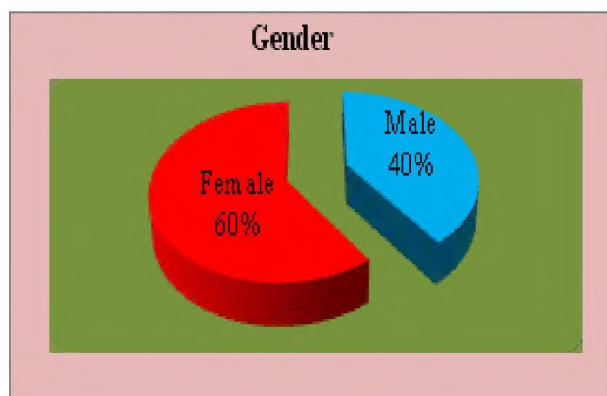


Figure 2: Classification of Respondents by Gender

SECTION – II Aspect wise and over all mean Knowledge scores of Respondents on prevention of chikungunya fever

n=100

Area	Max. score	Mean	SD	Mean %
General aspect	05	2.96	1.17	59.2
Causes, risk factors & signs & symptoms	08	5.13	1.72	57.0
Diagnosis	01	0.61	0.49	61.0
Prevention & Management	15	8.64	3.00	57.60
Over All Knowledge	28	17.34	5.29	57.80

Table 2 represents that existing mean knowledge score of B.Ed. student was found to be 17.34 with SD 5.29. The mean knowledge of respondents was 57.80%. That shows that B.Ed. students have moderate knowledge on prevention of Chikungunya fever.

Level of knowledge Respondents on prevention of Chikungunya fever

TABLE – 3

Knowledge level	Category	Respondents	
		frequency	Percent
Good	Above 75 % Score	37	37
Moderate	51-75 % Score	35	37
Poor	Below 50 % Score	28	28
Total		100	100.0

Table 3 represents level of knowledge respondents on prevention of Chikungunya fever showed that 37% of B.Ed. students have good knowledge, 35% have moderate knowledge and 28 % have poor knowledge on prevention of Chikungunya fever.

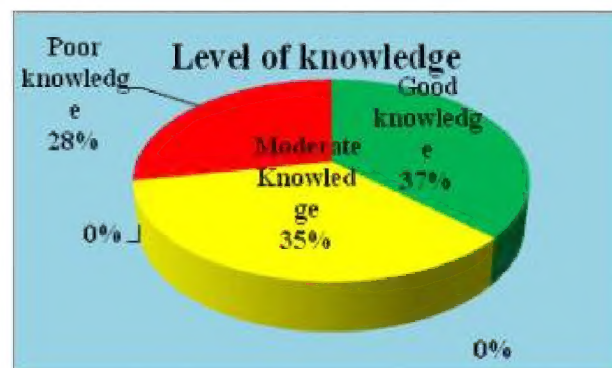


Figure 3: Knowledge level of Respondents on prevention of Chikungunya fever

Association between Knowledge level and Demographic Variables of Respondents

Results of the study revealed that significant association was found between age ($\chi^2 = 8.948$, $df = 2$) and knowledge level of B.Ed. students. Hence, Hypothesis (H_1) -there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of B.Ed students in terms of age are accepted.

Non-significant association was found between gender, religion, type of family, marital status, place of living, size of house, health status, occupation of parents and family income ($P>0.05$). Hence Hypothesis (H_1) there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of B.Ed. students in terms of gender, religion, type of family, marital status, place of living, size of house, health status, occupation of parents and family income, is rejected.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ✓ A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.
- ✓ A similar study may be conducted to assess the attitude and practices of B.Ed. students on prevention of Chikungunya fever.
- ✓ A quasi experimental study can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among the B.Ed. students on prevention of Chikungunya fever.
- ✓ A similar study can be undertaken among the health professionals.

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